

Hargreaves and the Cotton Factory

By the Rev. Thomas E. Gregory.

Answer to a question put to him one day by the celebrated Dr. Priestley, as to what he considered the most "desirable" invention that remained to be made, Dr. Franklin replied: "A machine capable of spinning two threads at the same time."

The good doctor had no means of knowing that at the very time Priestley and himself were having that conversation one James Hargreaves, a poor, illiterate Lancashire weaver, was thinking of the machine which, when finished, was to spin eighty threads at once!

One day Hargreaves noticed that a spinning wheel had been overturned, continued to revolve horizontally as it lay on the floor, and from this he is said to have conceived the first idea of his celebrated spinning jenny.

In carrying out his idea Hargreaves found great difficulty, but he succeeded at length in making a rude machine of eight spindles, which enabled the spinner to produce eight threads at once. With wonderful perseverance the inventor stuck to his task, and in the course of a year or two he had constructed a spinning jenny which spun eighty threads at once.

With the construction of the spinning jenny, in 1768, the old-fashioned spinning wheel was a thing of the past, and the greatest industrial revolution of history was close at hand.

The ignorant workmen mobbed Hargreaves and destroyed his machine, but the idea, once born, could not die, and the demolished machine was sure of reconstruction at other hands.

Hargreaves died in poverty, but there came along one Richard Arkwright, who not only reproduced Hargreaves' invention, but in his spinning frame immensely improved upon it.

Arkwright's machine performed the whole process of spinning with only the superintendence of a girl, and so complete in all its arrangements that it is employed today throughout the world, its principle practically unchanged from what it was when its inventor finished it.

The working people fought Arkwright, as they had fought Hargreaves, and in addition to the popular clamor Arkwright had to contend against a troop of wealthy unprincipled men who tried to beat him out of the honor and profits of his great invention; but the indomitable man beat them all off after a twenty-year fight and died, in 1792, worth \$100,000.

The inventor of the spinning frame, beginning life as a poor barber, was for a long time known as plain "Dick Arkwright." He died as "Sir Richard Arkwright," having been knighted by the king for creating the cotton manufacturing system of England.

It may be interesting at this point to bunch a few dates:

1768—Hargreaves' invention of the spinning jenny, which was able to spin eighty threads, where the old-fashioned spinning wheel spun only one.

1769—Arkwright's spinning frame, which, with the attendance of a girl, was able to do all the work of spinning and to take the places of hundreds of human hands.

1769—Watt's steam engine, which supplied the power to run the new machines at the top of their capacity.

1785—Cartwright's power loom, which was ready to take the threads spun with lightning-like rapidity by Arkwright's invention and make them into cloth with a speed that seemed little short of miraculous.

1793—Eli Whitney's cotton gin, the machine that was able, with the help of a couple of hands, to prepare more cotton for the spindles in a day than could have been prepared under the old system by a thousand men.

As a result of these inventions—all within the brief period of twenty-five years—the world was to experience the commercial revival of which it would have been impossible for any one to have even dreamed—a revival that was literally to re-create pretty nearly every human condition, and put an absolutely new face upon the affairs of the world!

We of today are in the midst of the amazing transformation that was inaugurated by these inventions; though not the wisest of us are able to foresee the still greater changes that are sure to come.—New York American.

Receipts Worth Knowing

By Marvin Dana.



THE Oxford Press Syndicate values its formula for making the very thin, tough paper used in the Bibles at more than \$1,000,000. To perfect the process required twenty-five years of hard work and the expenditure of \$100,000 in cash.

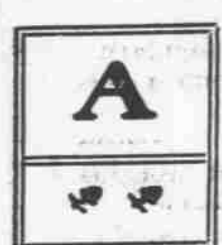
A secret of even greater value is the formula for making the paper employed for Bank of England notes. This is a family possession of the Portals, of Laverstoke, to whom already in two generations it has brought an enormous fortune.

The brilliant red cloth of the cardinals' robes worn at the Vatican has been manufactured for many generations by the same firm of merchants at Burscheid, near Aix-la-Chapelle. The secret process for distilling the dye is given by father to son, with every precaution to prevent any outsider from gaining possession of the recipe. In this connection it is rather curious to note that this family of cloth merchants is of Huguenot descent, and is Protestant today.

An English firm of bacon curers paid \$50,000 for the formula of the Brandenburg method of curing hams. A method of mixing chutney sauce, which in the first instance, in India, was sold for a few rupees, was recently disposed of for nearly \$40,000. The butler of an English county family sold for a trifling sum the recipe for making a sauce which had been enjoyed by the family for hundreds of years. The purchaser was at that time the head of the firm of Lea & Perrins of Worcester. The revenue to the firm from this formula has been enormous. A poor soldier gave the recipe for a blacking to a barber in the town of Doncaster who had given him money to buy a railroad ticket. The barber was convinced of the merit of the blacking, and formed a partnership with a harness maker named Day, of Tavistock street, London, to exploit it. Day & Martin's blacking afterward became famous throughout the world.—Christian Advocate.

How the Agricultural College Has "Made Good"

By J. K. Mumford.



AGRICULTURAL colleges generally had their beginnings in the bill introduced by Senator Morrill of Vermont, in 1862, which some time later was enacted into law, providing that lands be set aside by the government as they had been for the construction of the Pacific railroads, from the proceeds of the sale of which schools should be established for agricultural instruction. It is interesting to note that in this same year, when most of the white menfolk were away on Southern battlefields, the Sioux Indians of the State of Minnesota rose upon and massacred some eight hundred of the frontier settlers, and in the white man's reprisal thirty-eight of the leaders were hanged on a single scaffold in the town of Mankato. So it may readily be believed farming at that time had not been reduced to pedagogic form, and little was done in any of the States for years, except to provide a few lectures on bucolic subjects, for the purpose of hanging on to the appropriation. When at last President Farwell organized a real course of instruction, according to the lights of the time, it was impossible to secure any student to pursue it, even by dint of bribery, which the worthy preaches industriously tried.

Book farming was scouted and ridiculed by every old-fashioned or "practical" farmer, as it is in the "way back" districts in many States even to this day. If a boy wanted to be a lawyer or a doctor, or even a parson, there was some excuse for his wasting time in studying books, but "farming" was "farmin'", and it wasn't to be learned in a school. Times have changed since then. The teachers themselves have learned something. Many secrets have been unlocked regarding the chemistry of soils as determining their treatment and the crops they will grow, the scientific crossing of breeds of plants, as well as animals, the improvement of seeds by the selection of exemplary single heads from a plot where each straw is numbered, over a period of ten or a dozen years. One such process as this added twelve and a half percent to the hard dollars in the pockets of the farmers who planted one such variety produced in the Minnesota station. Spraying with mysterious college concoctions eliminated the insects from the orchards and doubled the value of apples in the fruit market.—Harper's Weekly.

Business Is Business.

Customer (sarcastically)—See here, waiter, there are only two hairs in this butter.

Waiter—Sorry, sir, but we charge extra for a whole wig.—Harvard Lampoon.

A recent hurricane in Nicaragua drove the water from the river against the houses in the town of Prinzapolca with such force that most of them were destroyed.

More Ways Than One of Doing It.

"Who is supporting Starcraze this season?"

"His wife."

"Why, she's a poor actress."

"But she's a very good laundress."—Baltimore American.

With the Wits.

"Preachers usually marry young."

"Yes; that's the only game of chance a preacher is permitted to play."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SENATORS FLEE THE STATE

Thirteen Members of the Tennessee Senate Leave the State in Order to Defeat the Purposes of the Election Laws Passed Over the Governor's Veto.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—That 13 members of the State Senate have fled the State in order to defeat the purpose of the recent election laws passed over Governor Patterson's veto is believed in well informed circles.

The 13 members were Friday afternoon declared in contempt of the Senate by that body and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to go in pursuit of the absentees.

It is declared further that the absentees will remain away during the remaining 22 days of the legislative session, thereby leaving in the hands of Governor Patterson the election machinery of the State and defeating the expressed will of the majority of both houses in passing over the protest of the Governor laws designed to deprive him of this authority.

The joint resolution providing for a joint legislative session Friday for the purpose of electing the members of the State election boards as provided for in the recently enacted laws, and a State Treasurer and State Comptroller, was vetoed by Governor Patterson Friday. There was no doubt of its passage over his veto but the action of the 13 members of the Senate in remaining away from the day's session, thus preventing a quorum, renders action on the veto message impossible.

If the members remain away until the end of the regular session, it would then be necessary for the Governor to call a special session to enact appropriation laws and elect a Treasurer and Comptroller. The special session would be prevented, under the constitution, from considering any matters not specially mentioned in the call for the extra session and of course the Governor is not expected to refer in his call to election matters.

STRONG DEFENCE OF PRESS.

Governor of Kentucky Pardons Louisville Paper that Scored Officials.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—One of the strongest defenses of the freedom of the press in criticism of public officials ever delivered in the South was written by Governor Augustus E. Willson Thursday in granting a pardon to the Herald Publishing Company, of Louisville, publishers of the Louisville Herald, for an indictment in the Calloway and in Trigg Circuit Courts of Western Kentucky, charging the paper with criminally libeling Judge Thomas P. Cook and Commonwealth's attorney, Denny P. Smith. The two officials preside in the district in which the greater part of the night rider troubles in Western Kentucky occurred, and the paper vigorously scored them for failure to perform their duty in prosecution of the lawless element. Governor Willson wrote upon pardons to the newspaper company this reason: "Because the long series of crimes in this district, which have not been punished under these officers' administration, make it necessary for the press to criticize all who can be held responsible."

"If the Courts do not put an end to the rule of crime in the counties in which the Judge and Commonwealth's attorney are selected to uphold law and order, the only hope of permanent relief from such condition is in enlightened public sentiment aroused by the press of the country, and instead of punishing the newspapers, which make a fight against such conditions, it should be regarded as fulfilling its duty."

Bill to Help Prohibition.

Washington, Special.—Following the prohibition agitation in Tennessee, Representative Brownlow of that State Saturday introduced in House a bill to enable the States bore effectively to enforce their laws on the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The bill provides for a surrender to the States of full control of the liquor traffic.

Papers for Seminole Men.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Sheriff W. H. Coleman left Monday for Nashville, Tenn., to serve requisition papers on the Governor of Tennessee for John Y. Garlington, charging the latter with obtaining money under false pretenses. Requisition papers are also issued for John Y. Garlington, M. J. Jeans and J. S. Young, charging conspiracy to defraud. Young and Jeans have not been arrested. John Y. Garlington was president of the Seminole Securities Company.

Uniform Child Labor Laws Desired For South.

Baton Rouge, La., Special.—The call of Governor Sanders, of Louisiana, for a Southern States child labor conference, to be held in New Orleans March 29th, 30th and 31st has brought favorable responses from the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and North Carolina who have forwarded a list of delegates appointed by them to attend.

The Ohio Won the Steaming Trophy.

Fort Monroe, Va., Special.—The battleship Ohio sailed Sunday for New York. The third squadron, which met the returning battleships one thousand miles at sea, sailed Monday for Guantanamo whence it probably will go on a West Indian cruise. The Ohio sailed away the proud winner of the "steaming trophy" of the voyage around the world. The rules for the contest, which was one of economy in coal and water consumption for the entire trip were laid down soon after the ships left Hampton Roads fourteen months ago.

MR. TAFT MISQUOTED

Makes a Vigorous Protest Against Misrepresentation.

REVISION SHOULD NOT DELAY

Corrects Newspaper Report—Sets Forth His Views on Plan of Making Tariff Schedule.

New York, Special.—President-elect Taft made a vigorous protest Friday night against what he said was an absolute misrepresentation in certain New York afternoon papers as to what he had said during the day in answering questions regarding tariff revision.

He had stated, he said, that the present business depression was undoubtedly due in a large measure to the fact that the tariff is to be revised at an extra session of Congress to meet March 15th; that it was of the highest importance that this work of revision should not be delayed, but executed with all possible diligence.

Mr. Taft also said he favored the idea of a permanent tariff commission, the plan for which should be worked out with deliberation, the duties of such a commission to be to make a careful study of the operation of the proposed new tariff law, to the end that suggestions might be made in the future which would tend to place the whole question of the tariff on a more certain and scientific basis.

THE NEW CABINET.

Unofficial But Reliable Announcement Made.

New York, Special.—All qualifications of uncertainty in the prediction that Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago has been selected by Mr. Taft as his secretary of the treasury, are hereby removed. Mr. MacVeagh accepted the place Wednesday and thereby the Taft cabinet was made complete as heretofore announced by the Associated Press.

The cabinet as complete with the selection of Mr. MacVeagh is as follows:

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee.

Attorney General—George W. Wickersham of New York.

Pastmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger of Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel of Missouri.

There was his postmaster general, Frank H. Hitchcock. Mr. Taft took a five-mile walk through Central park in the biting wind Wednesday. He saw a number of New York city financiers during the day, but said the calls were those to express friendship and had no other significance.

There was a genuine reunion of the Taft family at the Henry W. Taft residence.

Hutchins in Sad Condition.

Washington, Special.—Capt. Hamilton Hutchins, who was relieved of his command of the battleship Kearsarge by Admiral Sperry just before the fleet left Gibraltar, is to be examined by a special medical board which will look into his mental and physical condition. His mental condition is said to be most pitiable. It was because of the great nervousness under which Captain Hutchins labored that he was, at his own request, relieved of his command.

Contract Let For Statue of Columbus.

Washington, Special.—The Columbus Memorial Commission has awarded the contract for making a statue of Columbus to be erected in the plaza of the Union Station in this city to Lorando Taft, of Chicago, relative of the President-elect. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for the Columbus memorial, which, in addition to the statue, will comprise a large architectural fountain.

Alabamian Shoots Down Daughter's Assailant.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—While handcuffed and sitting in the sheriff's office at Bessemer Friday morning, Jim Brown, a negro, was shot and instantly killed by James Robinson, white, father of the girl Brown had attempted to assault on February 15th. The attack occurred without warning, Robinson firing four shots into the negro before deputies standing near could interfere. Robinson surrendered. The negro was being taken to Bessemer for preliminary trial.

Columbus Has a \$500,000 Blaze.

Columbus, Ohio, Special.—Fire, which started with two explosions just before 3 o'clock Friday morning, destroyed a four-story building here and spread almost instantly to a five-story brick building adjoining, extending from the point to Front street and destroyed that and its contents, causing a total loss conservatively estimated at \$500,000.

Tillman Astonishes the Senate.

Washington, Special.—Senator Tillman Friday astonished the Senate by the introduction of a resolution instructing the committee on postoffices and post roads to inquire whether messages and reports recently sent to Congress by the President should not be excluded from the mails as obscene literature unfit for circulation. The resolution was on motion of Mr. Tillman, referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads, its reading in the Senate, and reference causing no discussion.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Summary of Important Proceedings Enacted From Day to Day.

The entire time of the Senate was occupied Thursday with the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Many items of the bill providing for various investigations and matters relating to new legislation were stricken from the bill on points of order. The forestry service was again severely criticised by Senators Carter and Hepburn.

The conference report on the post-office appropriation bill was agreed to during the day and the naval bill was sent back for further conference.

In an effort to finish consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill the House held a lengthy night session.

The passage of the agricultural appropriation bill by the Senate Friday night followed an extended debate on the forestry service, which occupied the entire session. As passed, the measure appropriates \$13,075,716, which is an increase of \$191,890 over the bill as passed by the House.

After having dragged along for a week, the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying in the aggregate \$137,000,000, was passed by the House Friday night, with numerous material amendments.

Earlier in the day a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to report whether or not the remarks of Mr. Cook, of Colorado, delivered Thursday attacking the President, should be expunged from The Record.

Later the conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill also was agreed to.

Following the passage of more than three hundred private pension bills, the House adjourned.

The river and harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of about \$9,700,000 was passed by the Senate Saturday. All paragraphs giving authority to the Federal government to develop and lease water-power were stricken from the bill except in the case of the St. Mary's river in which case it was provided that the consent of Michigan should be obtained before making any such lease. This action was to maintain the principles that the water-power belongs exclusively to the States in which it is located.

Eulogies were delivered upon the lives of the late Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, and the late Representative Powers, of Maine; Wiley, of Alabama; Meyer, of Louisiana; Brick, of Indiana, and Granger, of Rhode Island.

The long fight of the discharged negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for an opportunity to prove their innocence in connection with the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 15th, 1906, was won Friday when the House by a vote of 210 to 101 passed the Senate bill to that end. Violent opposition was encountered from members of the Texas delegation and others, as the vote shows, but their efforts were unavailing.

The general deficiency bill was taken up and passed, the aggregate amount carried by it being over \$17,500,000.

A number of miscellaneous bills and conference reports were also disposed of.

A lively tilt between Speaker Cannon and Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, furnished something of a scene. Each claimed the other had insulted him, and before Mr. Gaines would take his seat the mace, the emblem of authority, was ordered from its place and the sergeant-at-arms directed to place it before the Tennessee member. Mr. Gaines sat down before the official got to him and was thus spared from the disgrace implied by such acts. The last occasion on which the mace was similarly used was in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

After many years of discussion of the subject hitherto without result, a joint resolution was adopted approving plans reducing the size of the House chamber.

The sundry civil appropriation bill passed by the Senate just before adjournment Monday with amendments carrying \$40,000 for remodeling the White House office building to give additional room for the President, and \$25,000 for traveling expenses for the President. On motion of Mr. Foraker an amendment appropriating \$120,000 to pay the Roman Catholic Church in Rico was adopted.

The authorization for the issuance of \$30,000,000 of Panama canal bonds in addition to former authorizations was stricken from the bill on protest of Senator Clay, who criticised the excessive cost of the canal.

The bill which was approved by the committee on appropriations Monday morning carries appropriations of about \$139,000,000 and covers a wide variety of subjects.

The forestry bill that passed the House Monday afternoon, will die, it is said, in the Senate. Congress is playing with this proposition on purpose. The Senate passes a bill and the House kills it, and vice versa. There is very little if any hope of the present measure becoming a law. Hackett and Kitchin, voted against the bill, which does not in any way mention the Appalachian Park. Messrs. Webb and Thomas, spoke for it. The bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may co-operate with the States in the organization and maintenance of a system of fire protection on any private or State forest land situated upon the watershed of a navigable stream and further that he may administer and protect for a term of years any such lands. One million dollars is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, and each year thereafter until 1919, a sum not to exceed two million dollars, for acquiring lands located on the head waters of navigable streams, or those which are, or may be developed for navigable purposes.

AN APPROPRIATION RECORD

Largest in Country's History—Outline of Important Legislation Enacted.

Washington, Special.—Now that billion-dollar sessions of Congress are the rule, little other than appropriation legislation can be enacted during the short sessions, and the one ending this week is no exception. The appropriations for the session probably will be the largest on record, exceeding the \$1,008,000,000 of the first session. As only one of the fifteen general appropriation bills of this session has been sent to the President for his signature, an accurate statement of the amount to be appropriated is impossible.

Scarcely any of the general policies of the country were touched upon this session.

The Roosevelt Row.

The discussion in both houses of the secret service and of the Panama canal and in the Senate of the Brownsville affair and of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company purchase has brought the administration of Theodore Roosevelt prominently in view. The veto of the census bill, because the employees for the taking of the next census were not to be placed under civil service regulations, was another interesting chapter of the session. The veto of several dam bills, because they did not recognize the principles advanced for the conservation of water powers, attracted much attention.

An appropriation of \$800,000 for the relief of Italian earthquake sufferers was made at the beginning of the session.

The passage of a law for the suppression of the opium habit in this country, it is hoped, will exert a wide moral influence. A law was passed for the preservation of the Calaveras big trees in California. Another act authorized enlarged homestead entries in the arid region of the West.

Penal Code Revision.

It practically is assured that the monumental work of revising and codifying the penal code laws of the United States will be completed at this session. An agreement has been reached by the conferees of the two bodies. As a result of this legislation, the United States government will, through a "rider," enter the field of regulating the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors. An amendment to the code prohibits interstate "C. O. D." shipments of intoxicating liquor, and provides for the marking of the packages of such liquors in interstate commerce with the bona fide name of the consignee and the nature of the contents. Several of the so-called "Ku Klux" laws are stricken from the statutes by this revision.

The statehood bill, admitting Arizona and New Mexico, it is conceded, cannot pass this session.

The fate of the Galliger ocean mail subsidy bill rests with the House. It provides for subsidizing mail lines to South America, Japan, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia.

Many Bills Will Fail.

Among important measures regarded as certain of failure to pass are the Burke wireless telegraph bill; the Weeks forest reserve bill; the Currier copyright bill; the \$500,000,000 bond issue for improvement of waterways; changes in the government of the isthmian canal zone; Federal inspection of naval stores and grains, and suppression of gambling in cotton futures.

The Senate approved an agreement with Great Britain, relating to the uses of the boundary waters between the United States and Canada.

In the House there has been organized open insurrection against the rules, but in the Senate the opposition did not go beyond some sharp criticisms by new Senators. The movement was designed as a warning to future sessions. In the House it will have the immediate effect of the establishment of a "calendar day" for the call of bills on the union calendar every Wednesday.

About 38,000 bills were introduced in the two houses, and 6,500 resolutions presented.

Facts and Figures.

About 275 of the public bills will become laws. There will be about 175 private bills enacted. The latter, however, are estimated to represent about 5,000 private bills introduced, as many of the private bills finally passed were omnibus bills. About fifty resolutions were finally agreed to.

Early in the Sixtieth Congress, the President declared himself in favor of: A national child labor law; an employers liability law; anti-injunction legislation; amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law for good corporations and for labor unions; financial legislation; postal savings bank; revision of the tariff; waterways commission; regulation of water rights on navigable streams.

When the Congress ends there will be no national child labor law, no postal savings bank, and no additional regulation of water rights. However, a child labor law was enacted for the District of Columbia. An employers liability law has replaced the one declared unconstitutional. A commercial currency law was enacted and a monetary commission is investigating the subject of further financial legislation. Active steps looking to a revision of the tariff have been taken. All through the present session the House committee on ways and means has been considering a tariff bill to lay before the special session to convene March 15th. The waterways commission has made an investigation looking to the better regulation of water rights on navigable streams.

Some Special Features.

In each session two giant battleships were authorized. Aerial navigation, however, was not recognized in the appropriation bills. The increase in the pay of those in the government service was another feature of the Congress. At the same time the purse strings of the Treasury were loosened so that widows of the men who fought for the nation will be assured of a pension.

Among the prominent investigations authorized were those of the Brownsville affair, the secret service, submarine legislation and the paper industry. The waterways, immigration, monetary, Brownsville commission were created.

groups carrying coffins containing skeletons to represent King Carlos and the Crown Prince gave representations of the funeral procession to an accompaniment of blasphemous songs.

The police were completely taken by surprise and when they attempted to stop the scandalous proceedings the rabble fought them. The police finally had to make lover of nature and the adjacent swords. They charged right and left, and a panic followed. Troops had to be summoned.

"UNCLE REMUS" FARM TO BE MEMORIAL

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—"Snap Bean Farm and the Sign of the Wren's Nest," as the late Joel Chandler Harris styled his home, is to be purchased by the friends of "Uncle Remus" and presented to the public as a memorial to the distinguished writer. The ladies' auxiliary of the Uncle Remus Memorial association has undertaken to raise funds for this purpose and already they are meeting with much encouragement.

One room in the home will be fitted up as a library and will contain a collection of the writings of Mr. Harris; in another room will be preserved many of the personal effects of the author; another will be used for a collection of the colonial, Revolutionary and Civil war relics.

REPORT OF NAYAL COMMISSION GOES TO CONGRESS

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt's commission on naval reorganization, whose final report went to Congress Saturday, outlined a new departmental system, which the President declares is sound and conservative and in full accord with American policy. The President says it recognizes the complete supremacy of the civil power as regards the military, no less than the civil or man-

facturing side of naval administration. It contemplates for the Secretary a general council, a military council and the redistribution of the duties of the present bureaus in five divisions, the chiefs of which are to compose the grand council who are to be the assistant Secretary, three flag officers and another flag officer, naval constructor or civilian with technical training.

GOLD HILL NOW RIVALS ALASKA IN YIELD

Salisbury, N. C., Special.—Surpassing the reports from Alaska of the immense discoveries of gold are the finds being made at Gold Hill, Rowan county. At a depth of 400 feet under ground a vein was opened yielding \$1,210 per ton in gold, while it is said much of the ore will assay on less than \$4,000 per ton. The ore is being shipped in bags by express to the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Newman is now at Gold Hill